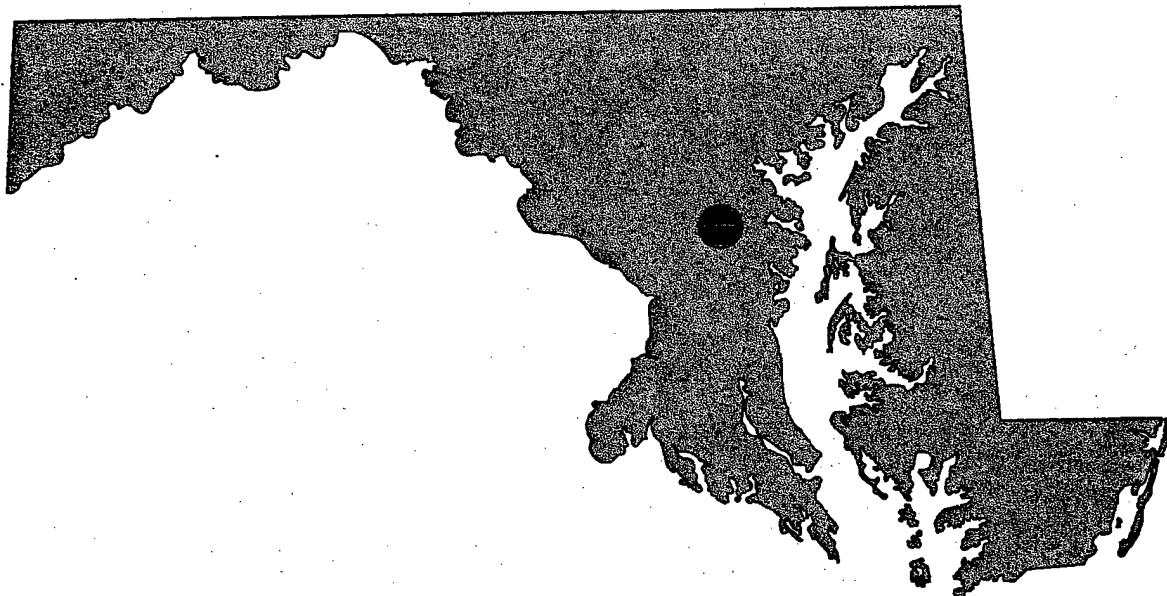


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 75**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 75**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort George G. Meade in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Fort George G. Meade began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville, Maryland. The records search was performed in August 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for these tribes (Appendices I-II), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix III).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Archaeological investigations on Fort George G. Meade were initiated in 1957 by Howard MacCord, a soldier stationed at Fort Meade from 1954-1957. Gravel mining on the post in 1964 led to the exposure of human skeletal remains that were reported by Cmdr. Gerald Braley in the Archaeological Society of Maryland's newsletter. The Archaeological Society is believed to have performed an examination of the site after the remains were discovered. Since 1970, a total of twelve agencies and individuals have conducted archaeological investigations on Fort George G. Meade. These investigations are listed below according to the status of their collections.

Investigations that produced archaeological collections:

Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, MD
 Tyler Bastian (1971)
 Maureen Kavanagh and Spencer Geasey (1981)
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, MD (1987-1992)
John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA (1990)
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Fredrick, MD (1993-1995)

Investigations that produced archaeological collections not located by the MCX:

Thomas Mayr, Postmaster at Fort George G. Meade, MD (1970 and 1972)
Dennis Webb, College Park, MD (1972)
Ray Korman, Fort Meade, MD (1976)

Investigations that did not produce archaeological collections:

Thunderbird Research Corporation, Front Royal, VA (1976-1977)
Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology, MD
 Dennis Curry (1978)
New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA (1991)

Investigations from which information is incomplete:

Mel Thurman, University of Maryland, College Park, MD (1971)

Investigations consisted of unsystematic surveys, pedestrian and automobile surface reconnaissance, and subsurface examinations (shovel tests and test units).

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Collections totaling approximately 8.4 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials and 4.2 linear feet of associated documentation have been identified for Fort George G. Meade. Artifacts recovered include: prehistoric stone flakes, tools, and core fragments, fire cracked rock, ground stone, quartz pieces, split pebbles, shell, and ceramics. The Euro-American historic period materials recovered include: ceramics, glass, metal, nails, brick, animal bone, coal, plastic, rope, charcoal, ammunition, kitchen artifacts, clothing, headstones, and miscellaneous building materials.

As of the date of this report, the collections are believed to be located in the following repositories:

Fort George G. Meade Environmental Management
Office, Bldg. 259, MD

approximately 3.7 ft³ of
artifacts and 40 linear inches
of documentation

Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD
New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District, MD

approximately 2 ft³ of artifacts
one technical report
approximately 2.7 ft³ of
artifacts and 9.75 linear
inches of documentation

Two to three additional artifacts that were inadvertently picked up by post personnel are located at the Fort George G. Meade Museum. These artifacts include an axehead and some groundstone. According to a telephone conversation with museum personnel (19 March 1996), these artifacts are accessioned into the museums collections. Therefore, the Center for Military History is responsible for NAGPRA compliance.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort George G. Meade* (Appendix IV) provides detailed information about the collections that were generated as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts, and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the

records collections repository as well. Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

As part of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure, Fort Meade transferred approximately 7,600 acres in October 1991 and an additional 500 acres in September 1992 to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The property contains numerous documented sites within its boundaries. Although the land was transferred, most of the archaeological investigations took place during Fort Meade's ownership and are considered for this project, as still the responsibility of Fort Meade for NAGPRA compliance.

Collections Not Located

Numerous investigations by avocational archaeologists on Fort George G. Meade have occurred, but the whereabouts of many of these investigators is unknown and detailed information regarding their investigations and collections is not available. The first of these investigations was performed by Howard MacCord, a soldier at Fort Meade, who is reported to have recorded site 18AN52 in 1957. He collected prehistoric stone flakes, axes, projectile points, and ceramics that were on display at the installation. According to MacCord (telephone conversation, 20 November 1995) the collection was on display at the installation's library. However, the library does not have the collection and the location of the artifacts is unknown (telephone conversation with library personnel, 8 February 1996). Dennis Webb, an avocational archaeologist, also searched for the "library" collection in the 1970s. Webb described his search in the *Fort George G. Meade Daily Bulletin*, 22 July 1971. Webb suggested that MacCord's collection was on display at the Service Club at Fort Meade, but had been removed and scattered after the display was disassembled. Webb's efforts were unsuccessful as he noted in a letter dated 20 December 1973 stating he did not find any information on MacCord's collection after a search of issues of the *Daily Bulletin*.

Beginning in 1970, numerous individuals conducted surveys on Fort Meade. These investigations produced collections that cannot be located. According to the state site forms, Thomas Mayr, former postmaster at the fort, provided information on 18AN51, 18AN52, 18AN224, 18AN234, and 18AN762 in 1970 and 1972. The site forms state that a prehistoric quartz chopper, lanceolate blades, projectile points, stone flakes, and ceramic materials were collected. According to Tyler Bastian, Maryland State Archaeologist, (telephone conversation, 7 February 1996), Mayr's family has his collections. Mel Thurman from the University of Maryland is purported to have conducted investigations at 18AN51, 18AN52, and 18AN236 in 1971. His investigations are not documented in the state site files, but are mentioned in numerous reports. It is unclear whether he collected artifacts. Ray Korman, a soldier at Fort Meade, collected prehistoric stone flakes and ground stone at 18AN398 and 18AN399 in 1976. Dennis Webb, an avocational archaeologist from College Park, Maryland found many historic artifacts at 18AN52 in 1972.

NAGPRA-Related Material

Gravel mining in November 1964 led to the exposure of human skeletal remains that were reported by Braley (1964:11-12). According to this newsletter, an investigation on 18 November 1964 revealed "four or five skulls, a pelvis, and other assorted bones." These skeletal remains were turned over to Dr. Ellis R. Kerley, physical anthropologist at Walter Reed Hospital's Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP). A letter from AFIP, written by Joe M. Blumberg, Brigadier General, on 30 December 1964 to the Commanding Officer of Fort George G. Meade suggests that the remains are of "American Indians of the late archeologic times." At least four individuals were identified. The human remains were dated to the Eastern Woodland period, circa A. D. 1400. Paul Sledzik from the National Museum of Health and Medicine at the AFIP was contacted by the MCX (telephone conversation, 19 January 1996) to determine if the remains discovered during gravel mining (site 18AN235) are still in the AFIP's collection. Sledzik could not identify anything in the AFIP's possession from Fort George G. Meade. F. R. Robinson, a Criminal Investigation Division (CID) investigator, who turned the remains over to the AFIP in December 1964, stated (telephone conversation, 7 February 1996) that the skeletal remains were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution after the completion of analysis at the AFIP. The MCX is attempting to verify the presence of these collections at the Smithsonian. Robinson also noted that the Archaeological Society of Maryland performed an investigation on this site after it was discovered. The location of the collections, if any exist, is unknown. Tyler Bastian, Maryland State Archaeologist, stated (telephone conversation, 9 February 1996) that he was not aware of any investigation undertaken by the Archaeological Society of Maryland.

In telephone conversations (22 August 1995 and 6 February 1996) with William Harmeyer, a biologist at Fort George G. Meade, it was reported that a human skull was inadvertently discovered at 18AN235 in the late 1980s. A CID investigation determined that the skull belonged to an African American female dating to 1863-64. Harmeyer believes that the skull was reburied after the investigation.

No funerary objects were identified by MCX research during its review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews for Fort Meade. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Three sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Meade are attached: Appendix V contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; Appendix VI is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB); and Appendix VII is the list of other references not on file at the state records center.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, is located between the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay and lies just east of the Patuxent River. No land claims were adjudicated for this area in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases (U.S.G.S. n.d.), however, numerous tribes of Algonquin and Iroquoian descent resided in the Maryland area prior to European contact through the early historic period (Weslager 1983). A few of the larger tribes were the Nanticoke, Conoy, Piscataway, Patuxent, and Choptank, although approximately 40 other tribes were also in the area (Porter 1987:14). The western portion of the state was reportedly occupied by Shawnee tribes at the time of contact in the seventeenth century (Callender 1978:622). Additionally, Susquehannock territory extended into northern Maryland along the Susquehanna River and the Virginia Algonquin tribes exercised influence in southern areas of Maryland (Feest 1978a:240; Jennings 1978:362). Although it is unclear which, if any, of these groups might have inhabited the area presently occupied by Fort Meade, Weslager (1983:9) suggests that through extensive trade and migration, several of these groups may have passed through the area now occupied by the installation.

After European contact, the tribes in Maryland and neighboring territories were reduced in size and power and were pressured to migrate northward and westward out of their homelands. Most of the tribes summarized below have lost their tribal identity through integration with other groups. However, remnants of the tribes who remained in and around the Maryland area have maintained their tribal heritage despite extensive intermarriage and acculturation during the recent historic period (Weslager 1983:9,184-5). Several are currently pursuing state and/or federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Shawnee

Because the Shawnee have a complex history of migration and splintering, it is difficult to determine the exact location of their traditional homeland. They mainly inhabited the areas of present-day Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. However, they ranged far to the north, south, and east of this core area throughout the late 1600s and 1700s, including western parts of Maryland (Waldman 1988:216-217). Since the present location of Fort Meade is near this area, it is quite probable that Shawnee may have occupied portions of this territory at one time (Callender 1978:622). Warfare and treaties with Europeans scattered the Shawnee in the early nineteenth century. Today, there are three distinct Shawnee political entities in Oklahoma - the Absentee Shawnee, the Eastern Shawnee, and the Loyal Shawnee. Only the Absentee Shawnee and Eastern Shawnee are Federally recognized. Additionally, the Shawnee Nation U.K.B. of Indiana (formerly Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band of Ohio) has received state recognition from Ohio (Neely 1994:584) and has filed a letter of intent for federal recognition. Three other Shawnee groups are petitioning for Federal recognition; the Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians; the United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, Kansas; and the Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation, Indiana (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Nanticoke, Conoy, Piscataway, and Patuxent

According to Nanticoke traditions recorded by a Moravian missionary in 1819, the Nanticoke at an early date separated from the nearby Delaware and settled on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay where they split into several separate groups. One group, the Conoy, settled on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay between the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers. The Conoy dated their arrival in southern Maryland in a speech delivered in 1660 to the governor of Maryland, which stated they had moved "from the east to a time 13 generations of chiefs before 1636" (Feest 1978a:240). All tribes in southern Maryland, with the exception of the Patuxent, were part of the Conoy group, called Conoy to differentiate between the larger political unit and its leading tribe, the Piscataway (Feest 1978a:240; Porter 1994a:454-55). Several Piscataway groups lived along "small streams and swampy tracts of land along the Potomac River" (Porter 1994a:454-55) during the initial period of contact with Europeans (Porter 1994a:454-55). However, after their relocation to Pennsylvania, the Piscataway lost their separate tribal name and were called by their political name, Conoy (Weslager 1983:129).

The Patuxent were another of the large political units in Maryland. They dominated the Patuxent drainage, neighboring the Conoy villages. The Patuxent tribes follow the same history as most of the tribes of Maryland as seen in their eventual depopulation and integration with the Conoy tribe, the Choptico, in 1692 (Feest 1978a:241, 243).

Due to conflicts with the Maryland colonists, the majority of Nanticoke and Conoy tribes moved into Pennsylvania and New York during the eighteenth century, as did other Maryland tribes (Weslager 1983:126-128; Feest 1978a:246; Porter 1987:48). The Conoy had merged with the Nanticoke by 1749 at a village at the mouth of the Juniata River in Pennsylvania. In 1755 the two groups were found in Otsiningo on the Chenango River near Binghamton, New York. By 1758 the Conoy and Nanticoke were considered one nation, called Nanticoke (Feest 1978a:245-246; Johnson 1992:27; Weslager 1983:156). In the same year the Nanticoke had been accepted as adjunct tribal members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois (Weslager 1983:161).

A small number of Conoy and Nanticoke emigrated west with the Delaware tribes rather than moving north to the Six Nations of the Iroquois (Feest 1978a:246). By 1769, some Nanticoke had come to a predominantly Munsee village on the western side of the Allegheny River in what is now Indiana and Ohio (Feest 1978a:246; Weslager 1983:184-86). In 1785, a group from New York moved to a village on the Maumee River, close to the Shawnee and Delawares. With the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the Maryland tribes settled on the White River in Indiana. By 1818, they crossed the Mississippi to live with the Delawares in Kansas and, after 1867-68, in Oklahoma (Feest 1978a:246; Weslager 1983:184-86).

Due to intermingling with other tribes, as well as with whites and African-Americans, the Nanticoke and Conoy ceased to exist as distinct tribal entities, although several groups of mixed-blood people claim Nanticoke ancestry. Over time, the term "Nanticoke" came to refer to all the remnant Native American groups in Maryland and Pennsylvania, no matter what their tribal origin (Weslager 1983:165).

Under the laws of the state of Delaware, the Nanticoke Indian Association was incorporated in 1922 to unite the tribal community (Weslager 1983:222). A revival of the association occurred in 1975 (Weslager 1983:245). Today many "Nanticoke" still live in Millsboro, Delaware, but have never been officially recognized by the Federal government (Porter 1994b:369). The Nanticoke Indian Association of Delaware filed a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition in 1978, but has not pursued the petition process further (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

During the mid-nineteenth century, many individual Nanticoke families left Delaware to relocate to New Jersey, Michigan, and San Francisco (Weslager 1983:207). Many of the Nanticoke descendants from Delaware who settled in New Jersey intermarried with the New Jersey Lenape (Delawares) descendants (Weslager 1983:252-253). In 1978, the New Jersey group decided to organize formally and incorporate under the name of the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey, Inc., and were recognized by the state of New Jersey in 1982 (Weslager 1983:255, 259). In 1992, they filed a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition, but have not yet submitted a formal petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

The present-day Piscataway population in Maryland probably originated in the area of Charles County in southern Maryland prior to 1778 from multiple ethnic unions (Porter 1994a:454-55). Several tribal groups in the area today claim Piscataway heritage. However, only the Piscataway-Conoy Confederacy & Subtribes, Inc. has petitioned for Federal recognition. No decision on their petition has yet been made (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

There is evidence of the participation of Nanticoke descendants both in the Powhatan Confederacy in the 1920s and 1930s (Feest 1978b:247) and with the Powhatan-Renape Nation, who reportedly consist of Virginia Native American descendants intermarried with related Nanticoke. They now live in Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Forbes 1994:475). Neither of these groups is federally recognized (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Choptank

At the time of European contact, the Choptank resided north of the Nanticoke territories along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland (Feest 1978a:241, Figure 2). As early as 1669, they were living in a reservation on the south side of the Choptank River. To escape white incursion, the Maryland Choptank retreated to a small narrow area in the corner of their reserve called Locust Neck (Weslager 1983:135, 194). Some Nanticoke eventually joined the Choptank, along with other Indians from Maryland and Delaware. These scattered families, probably ethnically mixed and owning no property, were dispersed to remote sites in woods, marshes, and swamps, or along remote streams where they could not be molested by whites (Weslager 1983:196). It is not clear what groups these families joined or of which they were considered members.

Susquehannock

The Susquehannock (or Conestoga) were an Iroquois people living in the Susquehanna River Valley in eastern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay (Terrell 1971:183-4; Yenne 1986:161). The Susquehannock suffered enormous population losses from epidemics brought by European traders. Their reduced numbers led to their defeat by the Iroquois in 1675 (Waldman 1988:234). At this time, most Susquehannock bands evacuated their original homelands in Pennsylvania. Some resettled in Maryland at Piscataway Fort at the junction of the Piscataway Creek and Potomac River, south of present-day Washington, D.C. (Jennings 1978:365-366). However, it should be noted that Jennings states that the Susquehannock removal to Piscataway Fort was not due to heavy defeats by the Iroquois but rather through an invitation by Maryland's Governor, Charles Calvert (Jennings 1978:365). The Suquehannock were dispersed by both Maryland and Virginia settlers and weakened by the prolonged warfare with the Six Nations of the Iroquois. By 1742, the Six Nations had control of the Susquehanna River territory and the remnant Susquehannock became a closely allied tributary tribe living with the Oneida in New York (Terrell 1971:185; Weslager 1983:148-149). Those Susquehannock who did not join the Six Nations of the Iroquois were persuaded to move with the Delawares (Jennings 1978:366).

Virginia Algonquians

The Virginia Algonquians, which included the Powhatan Confederacy, had a territory that "stretched from the fall line of Virginia across the Coastal Plain to the southern end of the Delmarva Peninsula," as well as "smaller chiefdoms noted in the Potomac and Patuxent drainages (Custer 1993:I-16)." Feest shows (1978b:255) numerous tribes to the west of the Chesapeake Bay residing along the tributaries circa 1610. According to Peterson and Otter (n.d.:6-11) "there are no federally recognized tribes in Virginia. . . .The Pamunkey and Mattaponi, both state recognized tribes, are the closest living descendants of the people who lived here. It is not likely that any of the federally recognized tribes could verify cultural or biological descent from them."

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendices I-II) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes (Appendix III) which may be culturally affiliated with the collections. Of the tribes referenced above, only the Six Nations of the Iroquois, the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, the Absentee-Shawnee of Oklahoma, and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma are federally recognized.

Several groups that claim Maryland tribal affiliation are in various stages of the process to petition for federal recognition. The Nanticoke Indian Association of Delaware, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey, and Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc. have filed letters of intent to petition, but have not yet submitted petitions. The Piscataway-Conoy Confederacy & Subtribes, Inc. has filed a petition and is waiting for the Bureau's review (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Three groups are petitioning for federal recognition as Delaware tribes. The Delaware-Muncie of Kansas have filed a letter of intent to petition, but have not submitted a formal petition. An incomplete petition was filed by the Delawares of Idaho. The third group, the Munsee-Thames River Delaware of Colorado were denied acknowledgment, effective 3 January 1983 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Letters of intent have been filed by several groups seeking recognition as Shawnee tribes. These include: the Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians, Ohio; Shawnee Nation U.K.B. (formerly Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band of Ohio), Indiana; United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, Kansas; and Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation, Indiana (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Several Virginian groups have sent letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition: the Mattaponi Tribe (Mattaponi Indian Reservation), the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Inc. (Mattaponi Indian Tribal Association, Inc.), and the United Rappahannock Tribe. None has yet to submit a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribes or lineal descendants. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) and 43 CFR 79 (Implementing Regulations) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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Weslager, C. A.
1983 *The Nanticoke Indians: Past and Present*. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

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1986 *The Encyclopedia of North American Tribes*. Crescent Books, New York.

APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS TRIBES AND DELAWARE TRIBES

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort George G. Meade that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Fort George G. Meade has documented these archaeological collections in a summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort George G. Meade is responsible for collections that include approximately 8.4 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials and 4.2 linear feet of associated documentation housed at Fort George G. Meade in Maryland, Fort George G. Meade Museum in Fort Meade, Maryland, Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville, Maryland, New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District, Maryland. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted from 1957 through the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone flakes, tools, and core fragments, fire cracked rock, ground stone, quartz pieces, split pebbles, shell, and ceramics, and Euro American historic materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, nails, brick, animal bone, coal, plastic, rope, charcoal, ammunition, kitchen artifacts, clothing, headstones, and miscellaneous building materials, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. There is an unverified account that Native American human skeletal remains excavated at Fort Meade are stored at the Smithsonian. Further research is required to verify their existence. You will be notified as soon as possible should the presence of these remains be confirmed. No associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied by the numerous Maryland tribes such as the Conoy, Patuxent, and Nanticoke whose descendants may reside among your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort George G. Meade and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MDW Commander, Military District of Washington
ATTN: ANEN-ES (Mr. Jewel Simmons)
Fort Lesley J. McNair
Washington, DC 20319-5050

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE SHAWNEE TRIBE

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort George G. Meade that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Shawnee. Fort George G. Meade has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort George G. Meade is responsible for collections that include approximately 8.4 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials and 4.2 linear feet of associated documentation housed at Fort George G. Meade in Fort Meade, Maryland, Fort George G. Meade Museum in Fort Meade, Maryland, Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville, Maryland, New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District, Maryland. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted from 1957 through the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone flakes, tools, and core fragments, fire cracked rock, ground stone, quartz pieces, split pebbles, shell, and ceramics, and Euro American historic materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, nails, brick, animal bone, coal, plastic, rope, charcoal, ammunition, kitchen artifacts, clothing, headstones, and miscellaneous building materials, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. There is an unverified account that Native American human skeletal remains excavated at Fort Meade are stored at the Smithsonian. Further research is required to verify their existence. You will be notified as soon as possible should the presence of these remains be confirmed. No associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in, or around, the area thought to be part of the territory occupied by the Shawnee in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort George G. Meade and the Shawnee on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MDW Commander, Military District of Washington
ATTN: ANEN-ES (Mr. Jewel Simmons)
Fort Lesley J. McNair
Washington, DC 20319-5050

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX III

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS*

***Cayuga and Seneca**

Mr. Vernon Isaac, Chief
Cayuga Nation
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, NY 14168
(716) 532-4847
(716) 532-5417 FAX

Mr. Dennis Bowen, Sr., President
Seneca Nation of Indians
P.O. Box 231
Salamanca, NY 14779
(716) 945-1790
(716) 532-9132 FAX

Mr. Terry Whitetree, Chief
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1283
Miami, OK 74355
(918) 542-6609
(918) 542-3684 FAX

Mr. Bernie Parker, Chief
Tonawanda Band of Senecas
7027 Meadville Road
Basom, NY 14013
(716) 542-4244
(716) 542-9692 FAX

***Mohawk**

Mr. John Loran, Head Chief
St. Regis Mohawk Council Chiefs
Akwesasne-Community Building
Hogansburg, NY 13655
(518) 358-2272
(518) 358-3203 FAX

***Oneida**

Mr. Raymond Halbritter, Nation Representative
Oneida Indian Nation of New York
233 Gennesee Street
Oneida, NY 13421
(315) 361-6300
(315) 361-6333 FAX

Ms. Deborah Doxtator, Chairman
Oneida Tribal Council
P.O. Box 365
Oneida, WI 54155-0365
(414) 869-2214
(414) 869-2894 FAX

***Onondago**

Mr. Leon Shenandoah, Sr., Head Chief
Onondago Nation
RR 1, Box 270A
Nedrow, NY 13120
(315) 469-8507

***Tuscarora**

Mr. Arnold Hewitt, Chief
Tuscarora Nation
5616 Walmore Road
Lewiston, NY 14092
(716) 297-4990

Delaware

Mr. Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Executive Committee
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405) 247-2445
(405) 247-9393 FAX

Shawnee

Larry Nuckolls, Governor
Absentee-Shawnee Executive Committee
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, OK 74801-9381
(405) 275-4030
(405) 273-5637 FAX

Mr. George J. (Buck) Captain, Chief
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 350
Seneca, MO 64865
(918) 666-2435
(918) 666-3325 FAX

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collection

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator
Fort George G. Meade-Environmental Management Office, Bldg. 259, MD	William Harmeyer	(301) 677-9648	Fort Meade I Supplemental Notes (2 Boxes); Fort Meade I Notes & Photos (1 Box)		Nov. 1994 - Mar. 1995	R. Christop Goodwin & Associates, MD
Fort George G. Meade-Environmental Management Office, Bldg. 259, MD	William Harmeyer	(301) 677-9648	Fort Meade Supplemental Artifacts	18ANx124, 18AN398, 973, 987, 988-996	Nov. 1994 - Mar. 1995	R. Christop Goodwin & Associates, MD
Fort George G. Meade-Environmental Management Office, Bldg. 259, MD	William Harmeyer	(301) 677-9648	NSA Wooded Area Near Intersection of Rt. 32 & Loop Road	18AN914	Jul. 22, 1992	US Army C Engineers-E District, Balt MD; Stephen
Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD	Ronald Orr	(410) 514-7671	Box Control #1842	18AN208	Jun. - Jul. 1971	Tyler Bastia Maryland G Survey
Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD	Ronald Orr	(410) 514-7671	Box Control #1871	18AN525	Jun. 1981	Maureen K. Spencer G Maryland G Survey
Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD	Ronald Orr	(410) 514-7671	Box Control #3369	18AN781	Sept. 19, 1990	John Milner Associates, Sanderson & Joseph
New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA	Mary Beth Williams	(404) 498-4155			Report Date: Sept 8, 1991	New South and ERC Environment Energy Ser Inc.; J.W. Jackson
US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore MD	Ken Baumgardt	(410) 962-2894		18AN762	Sept. 1989	US Army Corps of Engineers-E District, Baltimore MD; Stephen
US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore MD	Ken Baumgardt	(410) 962-2894		18AN930, 931, 51, 399	Oct. - Nov. 1993; Aug. 1994	R. Christop Goodwin & Associates, MD
US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore MD	Ken Baumgardt	(410) 962-2894		Isolates	Jul. 1987; Mar. and Nov. 1989	US Army Corps of Engineers-B District, Baltimore MD; Stephen

Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW]

As of March 1996

Recorders	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	B Date
	Nov. 1994 - Mar. 1995	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, MD	38 inches of Associated Documentation (3 Boxes)	Survey, Excavation, Analysis, Report, Photographic, and Catographic Records		None	
073, 987, 988-	Nov. 1994 - Mar. 1995	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, MD	3.3 cu. ft. of Artifacts; 2 inches of Documentation	Prehistoric Lithics, Ceramics, Fire Cracked Rock; Historic Animal Bone, Ammunition, Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Miscellaneous Building Material, Kitchen Artifacts, Clothing, Headstones, Coal & Associated Documentation	Prehistoric Early Woodland; Historic 18th-20th Centuries	None	
	Jul. 22, 1992	US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore, MD; Stephen Israel	.4 cu. ft. of Artifacts (2 Bags)	Historic Ceramic, Glass	Historic Colonial 18th Century	None	
	Jun. - Jul. 1971	Tyler Bastian; Maryland Geological Survey	< .50 cu. ft. of Artifacts (2 Bags)	Historic Glass, Ceramics, Bone, Metal	Historic 18th-19th Centuries	None	
	Jun. 1981	Maureen Kavanagh & Spencer Geasey; Maryland Geological Survey	< .50 cu. ft. of Artifacts (1 Bag)	Prehistoric Lithics, Ceramics	Prehistoric Late Archaic-Woodland	None	
	Sept. 19, 1990	John Milner Associates, Inc.; J. Sanderson Stevens and Joseph Balicki	> 1 cu. ft. of Artifacts	Historic Glass, Ceramics, Nail	Historic 20th Century	None	
	Report Date: Sept 8, 1991	New South Associates and ERC Environmental & Energy Services Co., Inc.; J.W. Joseph	1 Technical Report		Historic	None	
	Sept. 1989	US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore, MD; Stephen Israel	110 Artifacts	55 Prehistoric Lithics, Shell; 55 Historic Nails, Coal	Prehistoric Unknown, Late Archaic; Historic 1918, WWI	None	
	Oct. - Nov. 1993; Aug. 1994	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, MD	2.6 cu. ft. of Artifacts; 9.75 inches of Documentation	Prehistoric Lithics, Fire Cracked Rock, Stone Flakes, Tools, and Core Fragments, Ceramics; Historic Nails, Metal, Glass, Brick, Coal, Ceramics, Plastic, Rope, and Miscellaneous Building Material & Associated Documentation	Prehistoric Late Archaic-Late Woodland; Historic 18th-20th Centuries	None	
	Jul. 1987; Mar. and Nov. 1989	US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore, MD; Stephen Israel	Unknown	Prehistoric Quartz Pieces, Split Pebbles, Shells; Historic Glass, Brick, Charcoal, Metal, Ceramics	Prehistoric; Historic	None	

erials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
sis, Report, Graphic		None		None
cs, Fire imal Bone, ass, Metal, Material, isolated	Prehistoric Early Woodland; Historic 18th-20th Centuries	None		None
	Historic Colonial 18th Century	None		None
Bone, Metal	Historic 18th-19th Centuries	None		None
cs	Prehistoric Late Archaic-Woodland	None		None
Nail	Historic 20th Century	None		None
	Historic	None		None
II; 55 Historic	Prehistoric Unknown, Late Archaic; Historic 1918, WWI	None		None
acked Rock, Core toric Nails, Ceramics, aneous ated	Prehistoric Late Archaic-Late Woodland; Historic 18th-20th Centuries	None		None
Split Glass, Brick, 3	Prehistoric; Historic	None		None

APPENDIX V

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the

sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Objects _____

Associated Funerary _____

Object Data Sheet
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Title : Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Supercomputer Facility, National Security Agency Project Area, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Series :

Date : 10/92

Length : 47

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Title : Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Fort Meade Golf Course Area, Anne Arundel County, Final Report

Series :

Date : 12/91

Length : 42

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army & Fort George G. Meade

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Braley

First name : Gerald

Middle Initial : N.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Find at Fort Meade

Series : Archaeological Society of Maryland Newsletter Vol. XI (4):11-12

Date : 04/65

Length : 2

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Curry

First name : Dennis

Middle Initial : C.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Addendum Report on the Archeological Reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway from the Washington, DC Line to the Baltimore City Line, Prince Georges, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties, Maryland

Series :

Date : 08/09/78

Length : 16

Contract Number : SHA Contract No. AA 852-000-570

Sponsoring Agency : Maryland State Highway Administration

Contractor : Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Curry

First name : Dennis

Middle Initial : C.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archeological Reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway from the Washington, D.C. Line to the Baltimore City Line, Prince George, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties, Maryland

Series : File Report No. 113

Date : 04/28/78

Length : 36

Contract Number : SHA Contract No. AA 852-000-570

Sponsoring Agency : Maryland State Highway Administration

Contractor : Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Curry

First name : Dennis

Middle Initial : C.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archeological Reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway from the Washington, D.C., Line to the Baltimore City Line, Prince George, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties, Maryland. Addendum

Series : File Report No. 113

Date : 08/09/78

Length :

Contract Number : SHA Contract No. AA 852-000-570

Sponsoring Agency : Maryland State Highway Administration

Contractor : Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Curry

First name : Dennis

Middle Initial : C.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Field Notes: Fort Meade (Md.) Contract

Series :

Date : 1976 - 1977

Length : 23

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Decicco

First name : Gabriel

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Softball Fields at Fort Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Series :

Date : 08/87

Length : 13

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Gardner

First name : William

Middle Initial : M.

Secondary Authors : Gary Haynes, Dennis Curry, Michael Stewart

Title : A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Series :

Date : 1977

Length : 50

Contract Number : PX5880-7-0072

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army

Contractor : Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service

Subcontractor : Thunderbird Research Corporation

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Gardner

First name : William

Middle Initial : M.

Secondary Authors : Gary Haynes, Dennis Curry, Michael Stewart

Title : A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Surface Reconnaissance Phase. Addendum

Series :

Date : 1977

Length : 13

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army, Fort Meade

Contractor : Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service

Subcontractor : Thunderbird Research Corporation

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Grandine

First name : Katherine

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors : W. Patrick Giglio

Title : Fort George G. Meade Phase II Architectural Summary Report.

Series :

Date : 09/13/95

Length : 33

Contract Number : DACW31-95-D-0026, Delivery Order 0001

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore, MD

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Hornum

First name : M.

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : K.J. Saul & T.F. Majarov

Title : Phase I Archeological Survey of Approximately 2,210 Acres at Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel Co., MD (Technical Appendix To The Fort Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan)

Series :

Date : 08/95

Length : 309

Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0059, Delivery Order 0038

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District, Baltimore, MD

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Hornum

First name : Michael

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : Eliza H. Edwards

Title : Cultural Resources Investigations of the Defense Information School (DINFOS) Alternate Site, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Series :

Date : 11/12/93

Length : 24

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : CH2M Hill

Subcontractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Hornum

First name : Michael

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : Kathryn J. Saul, Thomas F. Majarov

Title : Phase I Archeological Survey of Approximately 2,210 Acres at Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
(Appendices to Volume I) Vol II

Series :

Date : 08/22/94

Length : 400

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Hornum

First name : Michael

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : Kathryn J. Saul, Thomas F. Majarov

Title : Phase I Archeological Survey of Approximately 2,210 Acres at Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
(Cultural Resource Management Plan) Vol I

Series :

Date : 08/22/94

Length : 243

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Hornum

First name : Michael

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : Kathryn J. Saul, Thomas F. Majarov

Title : Phase I Archeological Survey of Approximately 2,210 Acres at Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
(Technical Appendix to the Fort Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan) Draft Report

Series :

Date : 05/95

Length : 383

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Israel

First name : Steve

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Environmental Assessment: Child Care Facility, National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel
County, Maryland. Draft

Series :

Date : 02/90

Length : 60

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : National Security Agency

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Israel

First name : Steve

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Phase I Cultural Investigation for Nine Proposed Projects at the National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade,
Maryland. Draft Report

Series :

Date : 01/90

Length : 35

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : National Security Agency

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Joseph

First name : J.

Middle Initial : W.

Secondary Authors : Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott

Title : A Cultural Resources Overview, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Final

Series : New South Associates Technical Report 53

Date : 09/08/91

Length : 165

Contract Number : DACA01-90-0035; Delivery Order 0003

Sponsoring Agency : US Department of the Army

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Mobile District

Subcontractor : New South Associates/ERC Environmental & Energy Services Co., Inc.

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Kavanagh

First name : Maureen

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archeological Reconnaissance of Maryland Route 32 From the Howard County Line to Annapolis Junction, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Series : File Report No. 167

Date : 07/24/81

Length : 16

Contract Number : SHA Contract No. AW295-000-070

Sponsoring Agency : Maryland State Highway Administration

Contractor : Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : MacCord

First name : Howard

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archeology of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Series : Unpublished Manuscript ca. 1957

Date : n.d.

Length : 5

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland [MDW] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : McAloon

First name : Hugh

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors : John J. Mintz, Martha R. Williams, Kathleen F. Child, Leo P. Hirrel, Kathryn M. Kuranda

Title : Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resources Management Plan. Final Report (Vol. III)

Series :

Date : 08/22/94

Length : 22

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Stevens

First name : J.

Middle Initial : Sanderson

Secondary Authors : Joseph Balicki

Title : Phase Ib Intensive Archeological Survey, Maryland Route 32 at Fort Meade, Wetlands Replacement, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Series : Archeological Report No. 26

Date : 1990

Length : 45

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD

Contractor : John Milner Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort George G. Meade, MD

Last name : Williams

First name : Martha

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Hugh McAloon, with Contributions by Donald Maher

Title : Cultural Investigations, Defense Media School, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Draft Report

Series :

Date : 06/11/93

Length : 219

Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0059; Delivery Order 27

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX VI

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Gardner, William M., Gary Haynes, Dennis Curry, and Michael Stewart
1977 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.
Thunderbird Research Corp.. Submitted to Dept. of the Army & Nps-Interagency Archeological Services.

Gardner, William M., Gary Haynes, Dennis Curry, and Michael Stewart
1977 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, Surface Reconnaissance Phase. Thunderbird Research Corp., Front Royal, VA. Submitted to Dept. of the Army & Nps-Interagency Archeological Services.

Joseph, J. W., Mary Beth Reed, and Lawrence E. Abbott
1991 A Cultural Resources Overview, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Technical Report (53). New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Ga 30083.

Maccord, Howard A.
Archeology of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. O.

APPENDIX VII

OTHER REFERENCES FOR FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Attempts were made to obtain copies of references that were cited on the site records, or in other publications, but were not available at Maryland Historical Trust. From telephone conversations with various persons familiar with the archaeology of Fort George G. Meade, the MCX did not discover any additional collections reported in these references.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE REFERENCES NOT ON FILE AT THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Bright

1992 *Work in Anne Arundel County.*

CH2M Hill, Inc.

1992 *Fort Meade Supercomputer Facility, Wetland Delineation.* Final Report.

Thurman, Mel

1971 *Work in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.*